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The author's description of municipal government during the closing period of Spanish rule also strengthens the impression, which recent years have further demonstrated, that the danger of handing over to the Cubans the management of their own affairs was by no means as great as many of our own statesmen supposed. In fact, the way had been prepared by the important concessions made during the last years of Spanish domination.

Since the beginning of Cuban independence, the author has been laboring year in and year out to infuse new life into the Cuban municipalities. Through the formation of civic associations he has emphasized the obligations of the citizen toward the municipality and through constant agitation has secured improvement to a number of local services. His thorough knowledge of the past and his keen interest in the present enables him to bring the experience of the past into direct relation with the needs of the present. It is to be hoped that these two volumes will be followed by a third on the development of municipal institutions during the period of American occupation and since that time.

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Greene, Evarts B. *Provincial America.* (American Nation Series, Vol. VI. Edited by A. B. Hart.) Pp. xxi, 359. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper Bros., 1905.

The volumes of the first series have in general been warmly commended both by the specialist and the lay-reader. In no less degree, it is safe to say, will be the appreciation accorded the five volumes of Group II. They are worthy contributions to the series.

In "Provincial America" (1690-1740), Professor Greene takes up the narrative of the history where Professor Andrews leaves off and in somewhat the same manner continues the study of the colonies for the period of the next half century in their threefold development along political, economic and social lines and in their relation as an outlying portion to the English nation.

Political institutions, as might be expected from the author of that scholarly monograph, the "Provincial Governor," takes precedence in the volume, receiving nearly one-half of its space. Chapter I includes a summary of imperial conditions in 1689 and Chapters II, III, IV, V, XI, XII and XIII treat fully for the period covered of the genesis of the governmental systems of the colonies and Great Britain, the interaction of provincial and imperial interests, and the tendencies to an increased imperial control.

The study of the religious conditions of the time is very much restricted, such attention as the subject receives being given to a great extent to those movements affecting the political situation. Chapter VI is devoted to a discussion of the relaxation of the old Puritan system and the unsuccessful attempt to organize an effective Anglican jurisdiction in America. Whitefield's "Great Awakening," it is true, is briefly touched upon, but of many other religious forces of the deepest significance in provincial life there is scanty reference, if mentioned at all.

A brief survey (Chapter VII) of the French and English interests in America in 1689, precedes a well restrained account (Chapters VIII, IX and X, nearly one-sixth of the book) of the early military struggles (1689-1713) of the two powers for the mastery of the continent.

The economic and social development of the colonies (1690-1740), constituting about one-fourth of the main text, is interestingly and suggestively set forth. Chapter I, drawn largely from the two excellent closing chapters in Professor Andrews' volume, is a good summary of these conditions in 1689, including such topics as extent of settlement, population, social and religious elements, and economic occupations and interests.

In Chapter XIV, "Immigration and Expansion" (1690-1740), making skilful use of the somewhat meagre monographic material of Dexter, Proper and others, the author writes upon the rapid natural increase of population, its reinforcement by a large immigration, mostly of non-English stock to the Middle States and the South, and the consequent extension of the settled area, backward to the mountains and southward to the frontier of the newly founded colony of Georgia (Chapter XV).

Chapters XVI and XVII on "Provincial Industry" and "Provincial Commerce" include such items as the author has been able to glean, in passing, on land and labor systems, products, industries and exports, fur trade, fisheries, finances, intercolonial, West India and overseas trade, navigation acts, privateering, and the like. Meager as the materials are they are well handled and are useful contributions to their subjects. Chapter XVIII, "Provincial Culture," is an interesting treatment of the intellectual and literary life of the people as far as it goes, but much more is desirable.

One feels, indeed, in this volume as well as in others of the series, the inadequacy of treatment of these deeper undercurrents of economic and social change, not only as concerns the assignment of space, but in the lack of a fresh individual investigation. There is not the intimate knowledge of the field evidenced in the chapter on political history.

The book as a whole makes but few investigative contributions. It is based on the "conclusions already familiar to special students in this field." The "almost bewildering mass of local and antiquarian publications" is avoided. There are no citations of manuscripts and no new points of view such as enrich Professor Andrews' work; consequently the volume suffers in comparison. Yet there is some justification for these limitations. It is true that this period is "The Forgotten Half Century" and the subject matter, as the author states in his preface, "has never yet been adequately treated as a whole." In the main, the book is a good piece of work. It is well-written and it conforms to the best standards of historical scholarship.

A few errors are pointed out. In the map of North America for 1689 (p. 6), the frontier lines should not extend so far up the Hudson and Connecticut Valleys. The George Keith schism as one of the causes of Penn's loss of Pennsylvania, 1692-1694, is not mentioned (p. 23). A New England bias is observable in the treatment of the Salem Witchcraft (pp. 27-29), culture in the middle colonies, and other topics. To the Jesuit missionaries should be added the *coureurs de bois* and licensed fur traders as agents in

attaching the Indians to the French (p. 110). There is support for a more favorable view of Governor Keith's character than that given by Franklin (p. 216).

It should be made clear that Ireland sent a great many more immigrants to America than Scotland (p. 229), and that Pennsylvania received the great mass of the Scotch-Irish and German immigrants and was the hive for the dissemination of these stocks to the back parts of the southern colonies. The significance of the early settlement of the Great Valley of the Appalachians, its relation to the tidewater region, and its importance as a highway for the southward movement of population is not brought out.

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Heilprin, Angelo and Louis (Editors.) *Lippincott's New Gazetteer. A Complete pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World.* Pp. 2053. Price, sheep, \$10.50 net; half Russia, \$12.50 net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906.

The new edition of "Lippincott's Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World" is a work of great value and contains an up-to-date, reliable and well-selected summary of the most important geographical information. The publishers were fortunate in having the services of Professor Angelo Heilprin and his brother Louis, who have devoted four years to rewriting the last preceding edition of the Gazetteer.

The volume has indeed been largely rewritten. Even a hasty comparison of the new edition with the one that preceded it will show that this claim on the part of the editors is well within the facts. The present edition is said to have 100,000 entries and the editors state that 27,000 new names have been added in this edition. Of the new entries between 17,000 and 18,000 refer to places within the United States.

This new edition of "Lippincott's Gazetteer" contains two features which merit special notice. The first of these two features is that this is the first Gazetteer containing a comprehensive and satisfactory account of the Philippine Islands. The Census of the Philippine Islands published by the United States has made it possible for the editors to incorporate in this volume an adequate account of the Philippine Islands as a whole, and of the important islands and cities included within the archipelago.

Another feature of special merit in this new edition of the Gazetteer is the presentation of the results of the explorations of the last ten years. As the editors say in the preface of the volume: "The extraordinary activity that has marked this field of geographical inquiry during the past few years has done much to reconstruct the map of the globe, and the harvest of new facts now makes possible for the first time a nearly complete picture of our planet." Professor Angelo Heilprin's well known interest in exploration was a guarantee that the Gazetteer would contain an adequate and accurate summary of the results of exploration. Fortunately the volume also gives careful attention to the progress and results of colonization, and emphasizes the